



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the waves. Holy Isle and Whitby recalled to his mind nothing save the Biblical allusion to an experience which he thought similar to his own. There was really nothing in his cavalcade or his caravan to call up a vision of Memphian chivalry. At Albi a view of St. Cecelia's Cathedral led him to remark that it seemed incongruous "that that slight musical little saint" should have had such an edifice dedicated to her honor. Veneration for the Blessed Virgin, who is sometimes said to have been a slight little lady, has led many a town of southern Europe to build edifices not less stately. Hodgkin regarded *Janus* as "an astonishing book certainly to have been written by any Roman Catholic." He hesitated about the epithet *vicarious* because it was not Biblical but scholastic. He appears to have drawn everything from the Bible except its charity, its poetry, and its sublimity. At Nazareth he would not go to the Church of the Annunciation, for he was "quite tired of these so-called holy places, so monotonous in their tawdry decorations and so redolent of the ecclesiastical humbug of many generations." If Dante could have partaken of certain waters in Wales, he "might have written a really fine poem." One is scarcely expected to maintain that he did write a splendid poem. The Oxford Movement, the historian asserts, was *the greatest spiritual misfortune of our country*. In the enjoyment of such feelings Hodgkin passed happy days.

After a careful survey of this level stretch of desolation one turns with pleasure to peruse once more the letters of Cowper, also an Englishman and a Protestant. One who has been introduced to DeQuincy, or Newman, or Burke, or Ruskin, or even Macaulay will not find it easy to admit Hodgkin to the circle of his select friends. If, at the outset, the author had resolved to reveal to the readers of *Italy and Her Invaders* the personality of the historian, that purpose has been admirably accomplished. Our criticism is not of her art, but of her choice of a theme.

---

**A History of Europe.** By A. J. Grant. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1917. Pp. iii+751. Price, \$2.75.

To write the history of Europe as an organic unit, and not as a group of separate states, requires a fine sense of perspective, proportion and continuity, and a constant subordination of inter-related parts<sup>7</sup> to the whole. The present work weaves together

the political and social elements in European civilization, omits the intellectual factors, and fails completely to grasp the central and formative function of Christianity. The implications of the name Christendom are not even suggested. Perhaps this were too definite a philosophy of history and no writer may be denied his viewpoint.

As a narrative of consecutive events the book is successful. It is well planned and well divided. And while the bibliographies seldom contain works which would give all sides of open questions, and though some of the estimates of persons and events, notably in connection with religious history, are curiously inaccurate, the work is free from conscious prejudice.

---

**The Development of Japan.** By Kenneth Scott Latourette, Professor of History in Denison University. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918. Pp. xi+237.

This volume is published under the auspices of the Japan Society. The manuscript was read and suggestions as to its content and form were made by Professor K. Asakawa, of Yale University, by Professor Treat of Leland Stanford, and by others. The Japan Society fathers the book, but it was prepared without the knowledge of the Society, and until completed it did not come under the eyes of the Society's officers. No changes were made by the Society before its publication. These facts should be kept in mind by the reader who may feel some hesitation in approaching a volume which has a definite pro-Nippon tendency. It may not be unfair to propose Dr. Latourette's thesis in the following paragraph from his chapter on the *Development of Japan*: "This nearness to Asia means, too, that the Japanese are vitally interested in continental affairs. Here is their natural field for commercial and territorial expansion. Here is the natural outlet for their surplus population. They must see to it that no strong foreign power dominates the points where Japan most nearly touches Asia. Hence they fought both Russia and China, for Korea and later annexed it. Hence they demanded that China alienate to no European power the coast of Fuhkien province opposite Formosa. They must also insist that their voice be heard in settling the affairs of their unwieldy neighbor, China, and that her door